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*Report of infectious disease in Japan from June 6 to June 15, 1898.*

Locality.	Plague.		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Smallpox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....								
Osaka Fu.....					1			
Tokyo Fu.....			2	1	4			
Aichi Ken.....					5			
Akita Ken.....					1			
Awamori Ken.....					3	1	16	2
Chiba Ken.....								
Fukui Ken.....								
Fukuoka Ken.....							1	
Fukushima Ken.....					1			
Gifu Ken.....					2			
Gumma Ken.....					2			
Hiogo Ken.....								
Hiroshima Ken.....								
Ibaraki Ken.....					5	1		
Ishikawa Ken.....								
Iwate Ken.....								
Kagawa Ken.....					3			
Kagoashima Ken.....					22	4		
Kanagawa Ken.....			1		4	1		
Kochi Ken.....								
Kumamoto Ken.....					4	2		
Miyagi Ken.....					1		4	
Miyazaki Ken.....					31	8		
Miye Ken.....								
Nagano Ken.....					4			
Nagasaki Ken.....	(a)1	1						
Nara Ken.....								
Niigata Ken.....								
Oita Ken.....								
Okayama Ken.....					5	1		
Okinawa Ken.....								
Saga Ken.....								
Saitama Ken.....					2			
Shidzuoka Ken.....					28	6		
Shiga Ken.....							1	
Shimane Ken.....								
Tochigi Ken.....					4			
Tokushima Ken.....					1	1		
Tottori Ken.....							1	
Toyama Ken.....								
Wakayama Ken.....					14	1		
Yamagata Ken.....							2	
Yamaguchi Ken.....								
Yamanashi Ken.....					54	5		
Yehime Ken.....					1		1	
The Hokkaido.....					2	2	1	
Taiwan (Formosa).....	115	62						
Total.....	116	63	3	2	202	33	27	2

<sup>a</sup> Case in quarantine from steamship *Hikozan Maru*.

## TURKEY.

*Arrival of pilgrims at Constantinople.*

[Report No. 195.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 29, 1898.

The pilgrims have already come back from Djiddah, and have arrived in Constantinople. Before passing the Suez Canal, they, as well as the disbanded soldiers, underwent a ten-days' quarantine at Tor, in the Red Sea, and a five-days' quarantine in the lazarettos of the Mediterranean *i. e.* in Beirut, Clazomenes, or Tripoli in Africa. There are about 3,000 pilgrims who have already arrived in Constantinople. Before landing they were subjected to a medical inspection by the sanitary physician. They are all in good health.

Dr. Nicol, the director of the Institut Pasteur, of this town, who went to Smyrna to inquire about the suspected case of plague, has pre-

sented his report to the sanitary board under date of June 25, in which he states he has not found any Yersin bacilli in the microscopical examination of the different organs of the bodies of persons suspected to have died from bubonic plague. This statement of Dr. Nicol has not convinced all who are interested in the question. Among these is the Bulgarian Government, which has decided that the 67 Bulgarian pilgrims who have just arrived from Mecca after undergoing the above-mentioned ten and five days' quarantine, shall not be allowed to enter the Bulgarian territory, not even if they undergo a new quarantine.

On the 27th instant the sanitary physician at Beirut, Syria, wired that at the villages of Cafasdunin and Horbet-Salem, near Beirut, many inhabitants fell ill with alarming symptoms of diarrhea and vomit. One death has already been reported as caused by this illness. Said sanitary physician has been ordered to go to the above-mentioned villages and report about the fact.

Official sanitary news from Trebizond states that an epidemic of measles is prevailing at the latter town.

The number of deaths registered in Constantinople from the 13th to the 27th instant is 373. Of these, 10 are due to measles, 5 to diphtheria, 10 to smallpox, and 10 to typhoid fever. This number of 373 deaths registered within fourteen days shows a very low mortality. This is due certainly to the good health which Constantinople enjoys at the moment, but we must take into consideration that a great number among the inhabitants of this town move to the surrounding villages, the authorities of which do not report to the sanitary board the number of deaths occurring there. I have already drawn the attention of the International Sanitary Commission to said cause of error at its yesterday's meeting, and I hope that in its next issue the death-rate returns will present the number of deaths occurring in said villages, the Princes Islands, for instance, Makrikioi, Cartel, etc.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,  
*United States Sanitary Commissioner.*

#### STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BERMUDA.—Two weeks ended July 5, 1898. Estimated population, 1,600. Total number of deaths, 2.

FRANCE—*Marseilles*.—Month of June, 1898. Population, 447,344. Total number of deaths, 727, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 14; scarlet fever, 2, and 1 from smallpox.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 2 correspond to an annual rate of 14.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,218,378. The highest rate was recorded in Sunderland, viz, 22.8, and the lowest in Preston, viz, 9.0.

*London*.—One thousand two hundred and fifty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 48; scarlet fever, 12; diphtheria, 28; whooping cough, 42; enteric fever, 10, and diarrhea and dysentery, 22. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.5 a thousand. In greater London 1,624 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 13.2 a thousand of the popu-